INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 765

VOL. XVIII NO. 78 BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE FORCED ON INDIA.

Congress Press Messages Censored.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR SUMMONS EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

Mahatmaji Reaches Surat This Evening.

"WATCH BATTLE FROM AFAR."

Gandhiji's Secretary Warns Pilgrims From Flocking.

WATER HOSES TO MEET SATYAGRAHIS

Mahatma Gandhi and his Satyagraha party passed Monday at Dandi as a day of silence and rest. The party resumes its march on Tuesday, intending for Chhapara that "no battle" for Surat which they reach by evening.

The Ahmedabad millowners have decided to wait upon Mahatmaji at Surat. A special train conveying visitors from Bombay reaches Surat by afternoon.

Gandhiji's Secretary Mahadev Desai has warned intending pilgrims to Dandi not to embarrass the Congress officials and the satyagrahis by flocking to Dandi since its area is very small. He has asked people to watch "the battle from a distance."

Messages to Free Press from Bijoli, Borsara District and U. P. regarding any Congress activities are being officially censored.

It is understood that Government have ordered the water hoses for meeting the advance of Satyagrahis at Jalalpur.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS TO SEE GANDHIJI AT SURAT.

CAMP, DELHAD, Mar. 31.

To-day Mahatma Gandhi observes his day of silence and the whole party will, therefore, take rest. To-morrow morning, he will resume for Chhapara-halt and will arrive at Surat in the evening.

Preparations on a large scale are being made in Surat for Mahatmaji's reception. People from distant parts are flocking to Surat where, it is expected, about half the people will arrive to hear Gandhiji.

The Millowners of Ahmedabad are arriving here to-morrow and will meet Mahatma Gandhi at Vishrabhati.

A SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

It is stated that the special train bringing a large number of people from Bombay is due to arrive to-morrow. Trains are arriving from Tapti Valley are crowded even to-day. A large number of people are expected from that side.

The workers of Surat taking a clue from Gandhiji's speech when he severely reprimanded them for providing luxurious arrangements for the Satyagrahis, and others, have dropped the idea of doing any such thing here and have, it is stated, cancelled large orders for milk, fruit and also for making an attractive shamiana for the Volunteers' rest at night.—Free Press.

WHAT WILL GOVERNMENT DO?

Executive Council Meets At Government House.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government of Bombay was held on Sunday last, the Government House when all members were present. His Excellency Sir Fredrick Sykes, returned from Delhi on Saturday. It is understood the question of Government action in regard to Mahatma's campaign was discussed.

Ex-Salt Inspector As Satyagrahi.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 31.

The Satyagraha Camp at Saidpur Ashram is astir with the training of volunteers who are flocking to offer Satyagraha. Mr. Krishnadas, an intimate associate of Gandhiji is in charge of the training of Volunteers who are being trained to rigid discipline.

Pandit Jiwanlal, formerly a Government Salt Inspector, is teaching Satyagrahis to prepare salt.

The second batch of 20 Volunteers of the Abhoy Ashram will be sent to Calcutta to-morrow en route to Bankura. The batches of Volunteers from different centres are starting in the first week.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CLOTH MERCHANTS.

Support To Mahatma.

[illegible] of the Bombay [illegible] was held on the question Mahatma

JAPANESE TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI.

Resolve To Support His Movement.

TOKIO, JAPAN, March 31.

A huge mass meeting of Japanese industrialists and manufacturers decided to congratulate Gandhiji and his non-violent movement and resolved to support his movement in whatever manner seemed possible and feasible.—Free Press.

WATCH "BATTLE FROM AFAR."

Mahadevbhai's Warning To "Pilgrims" For Dandi.

SURAT, March 31.

Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary Mr. Mahadev Desai informs that Gandhiji expects to reach Dandi in Jalalpur Taluka on the evening of April 5.

Dandi has already begun to attract the attention of the people from far and near. Therefore, it is essential that those intending "pilgrims" to Dandi should be warned about the difficulties that would await them if they went to Dandi.

Dandi is a very small village on the coast with little accommodation for guests and such accommodation as is available in private houses is already requisitioned. There is only one fresh water well and its supply is extremely limited. The village is 10 miles from Navsari station and a good portion of the road is bad. All provisions including fuel have to be taken from the surrounding villages or from Navsari. There is no regular motor service between Navsari and Dandi. Those desiring to visit Dandi, are, therefore, warned that they will have to provide themselves with all necessaries including water and the Congress offices will not be able to render any assistance. Those who have the success of the movement at heart will be well advised to forgo the pleasure of a visit to Dandi. The spectators and sight-seers will please, therefore, watch the "battle" from a distance. In fact, it would not be too much to ask non-combatant public to obtain previous permission of principal workers in Surat, either of Mr. Dayalbhai or Kalyanjibhai, Swaraj Ashram, Surat, before starting for Dandi.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN BIHAR.

BRISK PREPARATIONS.

50,000 Volunteers To Be Enrolled.

CENSORED.

PATNA, Mar. 31.

Preparations for starting Civil Disobedience as soon as the signal is given by Mahatmaji are arrested are going ahead in Bihar.

The critical lack of starting a campaign of non-payment of Chaukidari Tax has been given up and as advised by Mahatmaji the movement in the beginning will be confined to the disobedience of Salt Laws only although natural facilities for manufacturing salt on the sea coast do not exist in Bihar. Yet the Salt Law can well be disobeyed by manufacturing salt from saltpetre.

Volunteers are being enrolled in large numbers. It is proposed by the Congress Committee to enrol at least 50,000 volunteers and each district has been allotted the quota of enrolling the minimum number of volunteers.—Free Press.

Progress Of Gandhiji's Pilgrimage.

Monday—Day of silence and rest. Dandi.

Tuesday—Starts from Dandi. Reaches Chhapara. Halt in afternoon and leaves it for Surat.

Tuesday evening—Arrives at Surat by evening. Passes the night and leaves in the morning for Dandi.

GANDHI'S MOVEMENT.

Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey presided. Over three hundred members were present. It was proposed that in order to give full support to Mahatma Gandhi's movement in future no Manchester and other foreign goods should be indented for. It was also suggested that no indent business should be done for three months, and that it should be stopped for six months. After much discussion it was decided to postpone consideration of the proposals until final opinion was decided. Another meeting has been called for Sunday to consider the proposal of placing members on Government Committees of any of the above proposals being passed, and of fixing a fine of Rs. 251 as a penalty for a breach of the agreement.

WATER HOSES TO MEET MAHATMA'S SATYAGRAHIS.

Lord Irwin Against Arrest Of Gandhiji.

The Daily [illegible] of Delhi referring to the consultations between Sir Frederick Sykes and the Viceroy writes: "It is authoritative circles it is believed that Lord Irwin is not in favour of immediate arrest of Mahatma Gandhi although the Bombay Government have given [illegible] and Indian Coolies for active with the Viceroy. It is [illegible] it is also learnt that the Government of India have recently purchased a number of water horses and it is understood that when Mahatma Gandhi and his band will [illegible] the hoses will be directed towards them, so that the water will carry away the salt. But this has not yet admitted, will not [illegible] for a long time for Mahatma Gandhi will resort to some other method

(Continued on page 12.)

Civil Disobedience. The Government is in a quandary

SWAMI SAMPURNANAND AS DICTATOR.

Civil Disobedience Campaign In Benares.

(CENSORED).

BENARES, Mar. 31.

The Benares District Congress Committee and the Benares City Congress Committee in a joint sitting at Gangapur appointed Swami Sampurnanand as dictator for the Civil Disobedience campaign in the district and to nominate his successor who also shall have the same powers as Sampurnanda. It is probable the place for Satyagraha will be selected in the Cantonment area.—Free Press.

Women Pickets To Become A Satyagrahi.

(CENSORED).

BENARES, Mar. 31.

Gopal Krishna Narkar, a student of the Kashi Vidyapith left the Ashram last night to help the Satyagraha movement in the Bombay Presidency.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAR SATYAGRAHIS ASKED TO BE READY.

Salt Laws To Be Broken On April 6.

BHAVNAGAR, Mar. 31.

It is reported definite orders have been received through Mr. Mahadev Desai Mahatmaji to start Satyagraha at Dholera against Salt Tax on April 6.

Mr. Amritlal Seth of "Saurashtra" has invited Kathiawad volunteers to arrive at Nanpur on April 4. The Provincial Con-

NATIONALIST M. L. As. TO RESIGN?

Sequel To Assembly Walkout.

PRESIDENT PATEL MAY FOLLOW [illegible]

[illegible] Malaviya [illegible] Nationalist Party [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Patel [illegible] Bhargava [illegible] Jayakar [illegible] Malaviya.—Free Press.

SIMON REPORT.

To Be Out Before End Of April.

A special cable to the "Englishman" Calcutta states that it is learnt on high authority that Simon Commission Report will be out before the end of April.

STRANDED AIRMEN.

Relief Reaches Smith & Shiers.

LONDON, March 31.

Sydney:—"Search party has arrived here. All O. K." a wireless message from Wyndham relieves the anxiety in regard to the fate of the [illegible] Smith and Shiers [illegible] ash previously [illegible] appealing for food.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York March 31.

Previous Closing Rate	15.63
To-day's Opening Rate	15.67
Difference	plus 04
To-day's Closing Rate	15.29
Difference	plus 25

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 31.

Previous Closing Rate	[illegible]
To-day's Opening Rate	3.30
Difference	plus 02
To-day's Closing Rate	2.28
Difference	plus 07

Broach expectations Rs. 270

COTTON TARIFF BILL "PASSES."

President Patel On Sir G. Rainy's Threat.

"NO FREE VOTE OF ASSEMBLY."

Nationalists Members Walk Out As A Protest.

New Delhi, March 31.

The Tariff Bill was passed by the Assembly to-day. The Nationalist Party led by Pandit Malaviya walked out of the House as a protest.

Mr. Jinnah's amendment had been carried by 62 votes to 12.

PROCEEDING IN DETAIL.

In the Legislative Assembly the President announced that Pandit Malaviya's point of order was a point of order, secondly that the House could not have a free vote and he asked the Government to reconsider the position and ruled that he could not prevent official and nominated members from voting by a ruling.

QUESTION AND DECISION.

President Patel concluding his ruling, urged that the House would co-operate with him and enable him to finish the Tariff Bill to-day.

Mr. Upendra Nath Mitra wished a two hour adjournment to enable Government to consider the Chair's ruling.

Mr. Patel said they need not adjourn but could announce their decision on the Chair's suggestion any time.

Mr. Jinnah [illegible] said that Chair had [illegible] suggestion.

Sir Hari Singh [illegible] said it was only a [illegible] and not a question. [illegible] proceed with the Bill.

President: I have made a suggestion which might be turned into a decision any moment to a decision any moment (Cheers).

The House resumed the discussion on the Tariff Bill.

ADMINISTRATION DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Hardy described the administrative difficulties in case the amendment was carried. He described at length the procedure in how details were entered in books in connection with import of goods, bill of lading, identification of goods, etc. He did not want duty to be assessed by weight. After he had finished describing the difficulties he appealed to the House to reject the amendment in view of the difficulties enumerated.

Mr. Jinnah spoke next. He said that he rose to explain his Party's position in regard to Pandit Malaviya's amendment. He was opposed to the amendment on merits. The result of Pandit Malaviya's amendment would be the Lancashire would not pay more than 15 per cent, while Japan would escape the extra five per cent. duty as it could concentrate on finer counts. Pandit Malaviya was so much obsessed with Imperial Preference that he would consider any solution however defective if it did away with Imperial Preference.

THIS POINT AND THAT.

Dewan Chamanlal said that Mr. Jinnah's speech was unintelligible. He had said in his original speech that his party would be in the position of beggars cannot be choosers.

Mr. Jinnah replying said that was not in regard to this point.

Mr. Chamanlal: What is the Chair's position now? Is it that he is prepared to accept the amendment which commends itself to him even though the Government are prepared to accept the amendment and that would wreck the Bill.

Mr. Jinnah: I shall inform the House when that position comes.

Continuing Mr. Chamanlal said that the Government's proposal did not safeguard the interests of either consumers or the industry. It was only calculated to penalise Japan and to give Lancashire a monopoly in certain classes of goods. While the Government of India maintained that the proposal for imperial Preference emanated from the Government of India alone, and Mr. Wedgewood Benn confirmed it, Mr. Graham, President, Board of Trade, maintained that preferential treatment to British goods contained in the present Bill was the result of representation of His Majesty's Government which was true?

Sir George Rainy said that it was true that the present Bill was embodied in the Bill the House after His Majesty Government's representation received. It was not true that the suggestion was made that this clause and be included in the Bill.

Mr. Chamanlal: It is for you to say whether the President of Board of Trade or the Government of India are correct. I ask them to produce the documents before the House.

CONTRAVENTION OF TREATY.

Continuing Mr. Chamanlal said that the Bill contravened the treaty with Japan under which Japan was entitled to import her goods on equal footing with articles of foreign origin.

Sir George Rainy: Imports from Britain or any part of the Empire cannot be articles from a country of foreign origin.

Mr. Chamanlal: Parts of the Empire may not be foreign countries but what is his authority for saying that the imports from Lancashire are not articles from countries of foreign origin?

Raja Ganpatrao Dikmar: Is the Hon'ble Member in a better position to fight for Japan's treaty rights than Japan itself?

Mr. Chamanlal: Every Indian will stand up for the honour of his country. I am not concerned with Japan.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamanlal uttered a severe warning to the Government against imposing Imperial Preference on the House.

Sir Darcy Lindsay said the European group were in agreement with the Independent Party. They had only the interests of India at heart. Pandit's amendment would not serve the interests of India.

The House adjourned for lunch.

FREE VOTE OF ASSEMBLY ESSENTIAL UNDER CONVENTION.

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The following is the text of President Patel's ruling on the points of order raised by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah on the cotton Tariff Bill.

The President said: Before the House proceeds with further dis-

(Continued on page 7.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FALL AND RISE IN MILL SHARES.

Bright Prospects Of Cotton Tariff Bill.

Bombay, March 31.

Cotton mill shares opened today at about unchanged prices and gradually declined on nervous long liquidation. At the decline there was steady demand towards the close the market considerably improved on reports of Sir Chunilal Mr. Patel's ruling whereby the passage of the cotton Tariff Bill showed bright prospects. Tata Hydros ruled firm. Tata Steel shares ruled steady. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 775/- and gradually declined to Rs. 756/-. At this level active buying lifted up prices to Rs. 765/- and finally closed at Rs. 781/-. Fazal opened at Rs. 801/- and after improving to Rs. 586/- closed at Rs. 531/-. Pearl open-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 31.

Bombay Dyeing 95, 71 85, 72, 95, 31.
Century 60, 58, 58.
Fazal 530, 31, 31.
Year 60, 92.
Swadeshi 60.
Hydro 1230, 1200, 1195
Tata 3, 2.
Old 48-8, 49-2, 49-6.

ed at Rs. 250/- and closed at Rs. 256/-. Tata Hydro opened at Rs. 1,180/- and after improving to Rs. 1,200/- closed at Rs. 1,195/-. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 301/- and closed at Rs. 303/-.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed on the 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th instant for settlement and Ramnavami Holiday.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 31.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 327-8
Apollo 50, nil 3.10 3-12
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Bharat 100 nil 55
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140
Bombay Dyeing (250) 781-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 2-8
Bradbury (22) nil, 130.
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8
Century India, 100, 367-8.
Ch... 100, 278-12.
...bay 250, 531-4.
...210, 63-12.
...bay 90.
...0, 535
...soon United Ord 0-0-6
...Pabaney 250, 137-8.
...Sassoon 100, 200, nil.
...67-8.
...ne 100, 6-8.
...100, 101-4.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Globe 100, 158-12.
Hoji Motiur 140 nil 90
Hirjee Jeejeebhoy 1000, 1800
Indian Bleaching etc. 118-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 78
Indore Malwa 100, 350.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75
...Mill 100, nil 13
...Assn (Bombay) 1,000 ...
...340
Kohinoor 10, 170.
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 90
Kaiser-i-Hind 1,000 nil, 3230
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 90
...Cotton 1,000 90 nil
1927-8.
Manockji Petit 1,000 nil, 930.
Madras United 250 7/31 270
Mirajkar Gokuldas 1000, nil 420
Nowrosjee 50, nil, 80.
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 50.
Minerva 100, nil 85.
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 23-8
Morarjee 50 p.c. 1 135
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 132-12.
Osmanshah 85 4y 52
Pearl 250, 256-8.
Phoenix 10, 240.
Premier 20, nil 1-8.
Rajkot Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil, 4.
Sassoon ... Alliance Mills 20 70
Simplex 100, 57-8.
Shahpur 1000 158.
Sir Shapurji Bharucha 100 nil. 1/8
Swadeshi 100, 2...
Tata Mills 5 nil 35
...Cotton 1000 2125
...Mills 5, nil, 1000.

BANKS

...50 35-8.
...Bank 75.
...3.
...35-0.
...0 1282-8.
...
...100, 120.

...INANCE

Bank Partners ...
Rs. 15-2
Gwalior Credit ...
Central India Mining Co.
Shahabad ...
Shivrajpur ...
United Cement ...
Kaini Ord. ...
Kaini Def. 5/6.

BAZAAR

Ahmedabad ... 600
730.
Amritsar Patti ...

Central Provinces 80.
Dhond-Baramati 100 2nd ...
Gujarat 100, 3-4 8, 71.
Hoshiarpur Hoshiarpur ...
Lyallpur Hosiery 10 ...
Mandya Bank 90 ...
Nyasaland 100, 2-11-0 30.
Peninsular Banking 100, 3-4 72
Sialkot National Bk 100, 2-4-0 68
Sind Sabha 100, 2-0-0 75
Sind Industrial 100, 2-0-0 75
Tata Valley Ord. 672-8
Upper Sind 100 nil 75

...ERIES

...ds 106 7 5.
120
...
...
...

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930		ALL	
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16,450
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
25	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,172
1 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-I-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Maloja ..		20,927
28	Razmak ..		10,85
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..	BOMBAY	11,000
19	Nalder x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	TRANSHIP	16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Nalderx ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
London and back		
By Sea	£126	£78
London and back		
via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£130	£80
Marseilles and back	£106	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so by paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary single rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS. There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st April and 19th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND SOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

About	Steamers.	Tons.
	Dumana	8,427
	Dumala	8,422
	Dumala	8,422
	Dumana	8,427
	Dumala	8,422

Between these two vessels are only one class, Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Kokf Maru ..	21st Mar.	2nd Apr.
Tasmania Maru	22nd Mar.	5th Apr
Celebes Maru ..	29th Mar.	12th Apr
Heimei Maru ..	3rd Apr.	13th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	8th Apr.	22nd Apr.
Heinan Maru ..	24th Apr.	8th May
Shunko Maru ..	30th Apr.	20th May

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 555.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about			
15 Apr.	England	Maru*	Singapore and Japan.
22 "	Alipore*	..	Straits China & Japan
25 Apr.	Maloja	..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Rampura	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalder-	..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan	..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua*	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin	..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Nalderx	..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda	..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
2 Apr.	Bandra	..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
4 Apr.	Varela	..	Basrah via Karachi
5 Apr.	Chakla	..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
9 Apr.	Karoa	..	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday every week. The departures of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward foreign mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

B.I. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tokushima ..	5976	20 Mar	6 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Mar	11 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	4000	....	@16 "
*Tottori Maru..	5973	18 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 "
*Kurobime Maru	4697	20 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10800	....	@14 May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 "
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	26 May.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	26 May.	30 May.
Haruna Maru ..	10380	....	@11 June

*Do not carry passengers @From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May.
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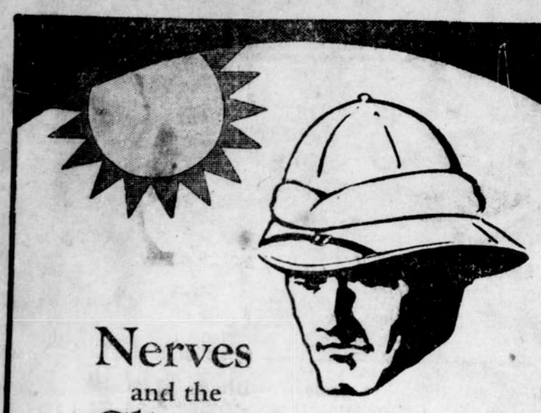

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FISCAL AUTONOMY CONVENTION—IS IT A SHAM?

CHAIR HAS GOT POWERS TO ENFORCE ITS RULLINGS, SAYS PATEL.

Fuller Details Of Assembly Debate.

Sir Harisingh: I have got to submit only one point and that is the powers of the Chair to decide matters of constitutional issues and matters of rights and privileges of this House were settled in the first Assembly in connection with the Supreme Court Bill with the consent of the then Law Member and that question came up again in the third Assembly, when it was decided that it was the privilege and powers of the Chair to decide these questions.

Mr. Moore: With great ingenuity Sir Harisingh has himself rather begged the question at the outset when he started with the basic assumption that the Joint Parliamentary Committee had laid down that it was the business of the Government to agree with the House.

Sir Harisingh: I never said anything of that kind.

Sir Brojendra Mitter: What is the point of order.

President: The Hon'ble Member has not heard.

HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND.

Sir Brojendra: I do not understand that there is any point of order which the Chair has got to decide.

President: You may take the point of order that the Chair has no power to decide those things. There is nothing which prevents the Government from taking that view.

Sir Brojendra Mitter:—I fail to understand. Is it point of order. There is the motion before the House. There are two amendments. What is the point of order on these amendments?

The President recited the three points of Pandit Malaviya.

Sir Hari Singh:—I submit that raises questions of privileges of the House. (Hear, hear).

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Do I understand the point of order to mean that the Government have no right to withdraw the Bill?

Mr. Aney: The Pandit has not made that point.

President: I have already explained to the House what questions are raised by the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr Jinnah: I rise to a point of order. I want your ruling whether any of the three points which have been stated and which are contained in the statements of Pandit Malaviya are points of order, having regard to the progress of the Bill (hear, hear, from Government Benches).

President: That is the point on which I shall be prepared to hear some Hon'ble Members.

THOSE POINTS.

Mr. Jinnah: The first point which I want you to consider is whether these are points of order.

President: I should like to hear Hon'ble Members on that point too.

Mr. Jinnah: Let us confine ourselves to one thing at a time.

Sir Hari Singh: Is not the question of privilege a point of order.

Mr. Arthur Moore then continued: It seems to me that Pandit Malaviya throughout was making a wrong assumption. He assumed that he was speaking for the majority of the House and he was assuming that the Government and the House were not in agreement. That is the issue which I submit, has yet to be settled.

Mr. Jinnah: Sir, I again most respectfully rise, if you will permit me. I understood that on my point of order, whether the point stated by Pandit Malaviya were points of order or not, your ruling was that you want to hear the Members. President: Yes. On that also on that also.

HIS SUBMISSION.

Mr. Jinnah:—Quite so, now I most respectfully submit that, that is a question which ought to be disposed off; first whether there is a point of order or not. I would like to point out also that under the Standing Orders it is for the President to decide a point of order. It is open to you if you have any doubt to consult one or two leading Members of the Assembly who may have some experience to guide you but otherwise may I point out that the Standing Order says:—"The President shall decide all points of order which may arise and his decision shall be final Any Member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President; but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point." Now, Sir, my submission is that you will first of all decide, whether they are really points of order.

PERFECTLY SOUND.

Sir Brojendra Mitter said: "With great respect, "I think, Mr. Jinnah's point of order is perfectly sound. It is a good point of order and what is called point of order by the leader of the Opposition is really not a point of order. My submission is this, what is the point of order when a Member is saying something or bringing a motion which is not in order, you can stop him. Are you expected to stop discussion on the motion before the House No, because you cannot do it under rule, you cannot stop the discussion, you cannot prevent the discussion, nor can you refuse to put the motion.

President: Under what rule?

Sir Brojendra Mitter: You cannot refuse to put the question; That being so, sir, my submission is that none of these points can possibly be points of order. Now let us see. The first is the Commerce Member's interpretation correct. Supposing it is not correct what then, what follows? Supposing it is correct what follows? In either event you are bound to put the question before the House.—the question which is being debated. Therefore, how can it be a point of order? Your decision one way or the other cannot stop the debate, nor can it stop putting the question before the House.

Dewan Chamanlal: Is the Hon. Member referring to Rule 17-A.

Sir B. Mitter: Is the Bill out of order? Objection ought to have been taken on the introduction of the Bill that the Bill has not been properly brought before the House.

President: May I point out to the Hon'ble Member that Pandit Malaviya's point is that the attitude of the Government, that they will not accept any amendment other than that of Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, is inconsistent with fiscal autonomy convention, on which the measure is taken and therefore he wants a ruling, whether this attitude is right, and if that is not the right attitude, how it affects the whole question.

Sir B. Mitter: I have followed what you have been pleased to explain. My difficulty is still not overcome. Assuming the attitude which the Commerce Member took up is most reprehensible, what follows? Can you refuse on that basis to put question on motion before the House?

President: It has to be considered.

Sir B. Mitter: I am submitting that even in that case you cannot prevent discussion on the motion before the House, nor can you refuse to put the motion before the House.

THE NEW RULE.

President: Under the new rule.

Sir B. Mitter: Under the new rule? That being so the whole of this point is irrelevant.

President: If that rule is "ultra vires"?

Sir B. Mitter: If you hold that the Rule is not binding, that is another matter; but that point of order is not raised yet. Then as regards the third point, who ought to open the motion? We have not yet come to that stage. It is still in the stage of discussion and when the time comes for voting, then of course that question may be taken by any Member as to who are entitled to vote.

NOT DECISIVE.

Mr. Jinnah said:—I, attach very great importance to our coming to a correct decision on points of this character. The position is that an amendment has been moved and the House is seized of the amendment. The first question raised is, is the interpretation put upon the convention of the fiscal autonomy by the Government of India correct? How, sir, is it within your province to decide? Assuming that it is within your province, whatever interpretation, you may put on it, will it prevent the Government of India from withdrawing the Bill? Whatever interpretation you put upon it, wt shall be exactly in the same position from where we started. It seems to me that whatever interpretation you may put upon it and whaever respect it may command, it cannot be conclusive or decisive, and secondly it will not prevent the Government from withdrawing the Bill if they are so determined.

HIS POINTS.

The second point is is the attitude of the Government that they will withdraw the Bill if the amendment is carried consistent with the correct interpretation of the convention. Well, now suppose you pronounce that their attitude is consistent or is not consistent with true interpretation of the convention. What following then. There is nothing. Now, sir, in the first instance, I most rsepectfully submit that neither of these two points are points of order and whatever things you may express is not going to be of any real use if you admit that the Government has power to withdraw this Bill. Now, sir, the third point is whether you can give a ruling that any particular member of this House is not entitled to vote because he is an official or because he is a nominated member which will be a contradiction with the terms of the statute. That ruling sir will not be effetcve. It will be a contradiction of he terms of the statute and it is not a point of order. I want every member to give his judgment fairly and in the interests of the constitution under which we are working. Because once we go wrong in these matters, it will be a wrong precedent.

President: Hon. Members will remember that in the past a point of order has been raised as to whether a particular member is entitled to vote or not though not on ground that he is an official or a nominated member.

Mr. Jinnah: Yes, the point may be raised.

President: It is for the Chair to decide whether it is a point of order or not.

Mr. Jinnah: If it is true, I say, that point of order has only to be stated to be rejected. I submit that neither of these three points are points of order and if they are points of order they ought to be rejected.

CONVENTION ESTABLISHED.

Mr. Aney:—We have been urging that there is fiscal convention that has been established and resognised for over ten years. Such convention becomes part and parcel of the constitution such as the Government of India Act itself. Any question with regard to the convention is a proper question for your to interpret and not for any one else to interpret. Therefore, two questions which have been raised by the Leader of the Opposion are related to that convention and require a correct interpretation of that convention. They are, therefore, points of order which you alone can decide.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: May I enquire, sir, whether you can enforce your ruling given on the points of order.

President: Chair has got all the powers to enforce its ruling.

President then adjourned the Assembly to Monday.—Free Press.

ATTEMPTS TO FIND FORMULA.

—:o:—

A VAIN TASK.

Franco-Italian Deadlock Continues.

LONDON, March 30.

The Naval Conference is continuing its attempt to find a formula which will fill the gap between the somewhat vague phrasing of article sixteen of the Covenant of the League of Nations and France's definite demand for security. While it is recognised that the task is very difficult, there is always the possibility of obtaining a definition satisfying all concerned. It is with this hope that discussions are proceeding and article sixteen is being closely examined.

To-day's development consisted of conversations between Mr. MacDonald and Signor Grandi at Chequers, with regard to Italy's interest in any new definition of Article sixteen and in the discussions on formula official British spokesman emphasised that Britain was anxious to do her utmost for peace but any further military commitments were absolutely impossible. The British Delegation will meet at Downing Street tonight after Mr. MacDonald's return from Chequers and meeting of heads of the delegations is fixed for thirty-first March.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE DEADLOCK.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 31.

Newspapers give prominence to reports of new Naval Conference crisis. They declare that British and French experts who have been searching for formula to reconcile British and French viewpoints have reached complete deadlock.—Reuter.

PANICKY DIPLOMATS DROWNED.

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Tragedy On Lake Ochrida.

LONDON, March 31.

Belgrade—During a sudden storm on Lake Ochrida, a motor boat full of Jugoslav diplomats and their wives on a pleasure trip developed engine trouble. Passengers who were thrown into panic jumped out from boat and tried to swim two hundred yards to shore. Nine persons were drowned and only two reached shore alive.—Reuter.

BANDITS CAPTURE MISSIONARIES.

—:o:—

2 Britishers & 1 American

LONDON, March 30.

Shanghai.—Three China Inland Missionaries, Britishers Mr. and Mrs. Parteous and American Miss Gemmell, are reported to have been captured at Yuanchow, West Kiangsi, by murderous bandits, who recently kidnapped three Finnish woman missionaries one of whom died of exposure while others were murdered.—Reuter.

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Royapuram, Madras.

HOW AHMEDABAD IS PREPARING.

Satyagraha On Several Fronts.

MILLOWNERS' SUPPORT TO MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

Arrangements for Satyagraha to be started on the 6th of April or on the arrest of Mahatmaji are going on briskly. Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth has been entrusted with the work of violating the Salt Act near Dholera and he has been despatched to make his own arrangements there. He is organising his own volunteers from Dhandhuka and Kathiawar and will start operations as soon as the signal is given.

385 volunteers have been enrolled in Ahmedabad and Mahadev Desai, Manilal Kothari and other Congress workers are organising them. Some ladies also have been enrolled in the list of volunteers and are prepared to plunge in the struggle as soon as they are called in. Other volunteers are being divided into batches to work at different centres in Ahmedabad District. Mr. Manilal Kothari proposes to go to Viramgam with a few batches to start the struggle on the 6th or earlier if Gandhiji is arrested. It is arranged that some batches will be kept in Ahmedabad to sell packets of contraband salt during the national week from the 6th to the 13th and the proceeds of the sale of this Swaraj salt will be handed over to the Provincial Congress Committee.

VOLUNTEERS' PROCESSION.

Meetings of volunteers are held in the Sansar Sudhara Hall every evening and Acharya Kalekar and Mr. Mahadev Desai have been addressing these meetings. Mr. Manilal Kothari addresses the volunteers this afternoon. Yesterday the volunteers marched in procession through the main streets of the city and such processions will start practically every evening so long as the volunteers are not required for other important work. Besides this meetings are held in different parts of the city at night to carry the message of the Congress and to explain the meaning of the struggle. Mr. Fulchand Shah's party goes to such meetings and the songs of this party have become very popular. In Dholka Mr. Dahyabhai Patel has been keeping up the fire of the Congress for some years and his efforts have been successful so far that some Mukhis and Matadars of the Taluka have submitted their resignations. Unfortunately the Congress workers here have not found time to work in villages and a great deal of propagandist work is necessary in this district. Mahatmaji's march and the tension of the fight have opened the eyes of villagers also and Congress workers and volunteers are now anxious to visit different places from time to time as soon as they are free to move about.

It is a happy sign that some sudents of Government Colleges have been enrolled as volunteers and are prepared to give up their study to take part in the present struggle. The Youth League has also to be congratulated for the part its leaders have been taking in the struggle.

MILL-OWNERS' TRAIN.

The mill-owners of Ahmedabad have made arrangements to go to Surat when Mahatmaji arrives there in a special train to be run for the purpose. Some prominent merchants and lawyers and others met together yesterday to consider the advisability of starting Swadeshi propaganda in the city. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar had invited a few gentlemen and some ladies and they seemed to have arrived at the conclusion that the old Gujarat Sabha should be revived and a small committee was appointed to submit a report at a meeting to be convened shortly. The advisability of having a Swadeshi store was also discussed in an informal way. It seems that rich merchants, mill-owners, lawyers, middle class men as well as ladies and all are burning with a desire to do something towards helping Mahatmaji in his struggle and those that are unable to go in the fight as volunteers are trying to find out other ways of helping the fight. The talk in all homes and streets at present is what action will Government take in the present circumstances and every man, woman and child in Ahmedabad seems to be ready to do his bit in the struggle.

SIND IMPATIENT FOR SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Committee To Start Propaganda.

LEADERS TOURING DISTRICTS.

HYDERABAD, SIND, Mar. 30.

A meeting of all political warkers of Sind, including those who were non-members of the Provincial Congress Committee, was held at Hyderabad under the Presidentship of Doctor Choitram to consider the question of launching Civil Disobedience in Sind.

Doctor Choitram who had returned the previous day from the scene of Mahatma Gandhiji's march, described to the meeting Gandhiji's march and the splendid response which Gujarat was giving to his call for action. Doctor Choitram said that despite any personal differences among the workers, it was the duty of Sind to join in the SSatyagradha campaign wholehearedly fith such resources as it could command. He then invited the members present to express their views.

It was suggested by some members that Satyagraha should be commenced after enrolling five hundred volunteers.

START IMMEDIATELY.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram said that the situation in the country required that Sind should help help Mahatma Gandhiji's action by participating in Satyagraha with the present number of volunteers and suggested a programme of action which would stimulate response from the Province.

Swami Govindanand also expressed the view that Sind should no longer delay co-operation in the national campaign against salt laws. After many members had expressed their ofinions, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram moved the following resolution.

GANDHIJI CONGRATULATED.

"This meeting of the political workers of Sind expresses its great satisfaction at launching of Satyagraha against Salt Laws by Mahatma Gandhi and heartily congratulates him and his party on the success achieved by them in their epock-making march from Sabarmati to Dandi. This meeting is of the opinion that Satyagraha should be commenced in Sind on 13th April and the Provincial Congress Committee is requested to appoint a Satyagraha Committee to conduct the Satyagraha campaign against salt laws and later on against such other laws as the nation may take up and to adopt such means for the above purpose as may be necessary.

The meeting appeals to persons of all castes and creeds to join the campaign of civil resistance."

SIND P. C. C. MEETS.

After some time, the Sind Provincial Congress Committee met at the same place to consider the above recommendation of the workers meeting. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram moved the following resolution.

"The Sind Provincial Congress Committee appoints a Satyagraha Committee of following persons with final powers to decide the method, the place and other details of Satyagraha against salt laws, to collect a Satyagraha fund, to enroll volunteers, open camps in suitable places and arrange for volunteers training to issue propagandist literature dealing with the salt question and to take such other steps as may be necessary for their successful carrying out of the Satyagraha campaign."

After a brief discussion, the resolution was unanimously passed, and a Satyagraha Committee consisting of Doctor Choitram, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Swami Govindanand, Professor Malkani, Swami Krishnanand, Maharaj Vishnu Sharma and Mr. Naraindas Anandji was unanimously selected.

SATYAFRAHA COMMITTEE.

The above Satyagraha Committee met immediately after the Provincial Congress Committee was over and elected Doctor Choitram as President and Professor Malkani as Secretary. It decided to issue twenty thousand leaflets on salt question all over the provinces. It was resolved that volunteers from each district should commence propoganda marches to all important places within their jurisdiction on any date, even before 6th April, which may be convenient and then proceed to Hyderabad where a special camp is being opened and they will then be directed to such centre of action as may be selected for breach of salt laws.

It was also resolved that members of the Satyagraha Committee should in the meanwhile tour in the province and decide a centre for Satyagraha. The Codmmittee meets again at Karachi on 2nd April.—F. P.

JUSTICE CHARI DIES.

—:o:—

RANGOON, March 31.

Mr. Justice P. N. Chari of the Rangoon High Court died last night. He had been ailing for sometime past. Mr. Justice Chari was aged sixty.—A. P.

MUSLIM ACTIVITIES IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

CURRENT NOTES.

LONDON, March 12.

The Secretary, Western Islamic Association, London, writes:—

Sudden illness of Dr. Khalid Sheldrake:—It is with regret that the tour on the North East Coast of England had to be postponed owing to the sudden indisposition of our life President. It will be remembered that he underwent serious operations, and was ordered to take great care for sometime to come. He has, however, been working very hard, and on Friday last suffered a severe strain, and had to take to his bed. The medical adviser ordered him complete rest, but to-day says that if he will obey orders and rest completely for a few days, he may be able to travel after a week.

All arrangements had been made for him to address large meetings, and expressions of anxiety have been received from our brethren in the North as to his state of health. He has been busy fighting the action of the Seamens Union, which seeks to debar Muslim seamen from obtaining employment on British vessels, and has worked hard for the Muslim seamen. A great mass meeting will be addressed by him, if able to travel, on Sunday, March 16th, at South Shields, Mr. Chuter Ede, the Member of Parliament for Shields being present on that day. Mr. Ede is in sympathy with the Muslim seamen, and will stand up for their rights.

Newcastle, Darlington, Sunderland. These towns have also arranged for a visit from Dr. Sheldrake whilst in the North.

Residential Muslim population of London:—It is with great pleasure that we welcome the keen interest of Mr. Waris Ameer Ali in our poorer Muslim brethren in London. The bulk of the Muslims of London live in the East End, the districts of Popular and West Ham being especially favoured. These people have children, and it is highly necessary that some provision should be made for a place of worship, a lecture hall and club, also a school for the children. A mosque in the aristocratic part of London would be useless to them, as they could not afford to pay 2 shillings in fares, far more for a man with a family, to say each prayer. Mr. Warirs Ameer Ali knows these things, and is taking keen interest in the welfare of the poorer brethren and the seamen. The Western Islamic Association has been busy for a long period trying to bring these people together at meetings, etc., and has been instrumental in assisting many cases of real distress.

Liverpool:—Our brethren in Liverpool have requested us to help them to organise, and have further asked us to assist them by introducing them to some of our members in London who are merchants.

It would indeed be strange if an active movement should be again started in this town, as it will be remembered that the Liverpool Muslim Movement, started by Sheikh Abdulla Quilliam in 1886 and maintained by him at the Liverpool Mosque, came to an abrupt close in 1908. The Association has, through its representative in Liverpool assured the Muslims of that City that it will render all possible assistance to raise once against the flag of Islam, and with the hope that it will never be furled again.

London:—During the past week two urgent cases of distress have been dealt with by the Welfare Committee. Although the Distress Fund, owing to the many calls made upon it, is in very low water, yet no genuine case has been refused. To the credit of the Executive Council its members have added small sums from their own pockets to supplement the grant made from the Fund. It should never be forgotten that this Fund alone, maintained by the members of the W.I.A., renders assistance to needy Mussalmans here, and that all are grateful to His Highness the Aga Khan, who has generously subscribed to this Fund and so assisted urgent cases, when a little money may mean everything.

Ferid Hillyer:—It is with pleasure that we welcome our brother Mr. Hillyer among our active workers. He made formal declaration of Islam to Dr. Khalid Sheldrake some time back, and has taken keen interest in our work since. His new appointment as Propaganda, Secretary has the approval of everyone, and the work already done by him shows clearly that he is the man for the post.

California:—We have had welcome news from our Californian agent. He has succeeded in interesting in the work members of a good family in Naval circles in the U.S.A. We are in touch also with the Afghanistan Welfare Association of California.

Gibraltar:—Our brother Ali Noor has sent us requests for literature to be sent to Australia. We hope to welcome our brother shortly to London once again.

Algiers:—Our good friend Imam Abdurrahman Djensi has sent a cordial letter of appreciation of our work, and the best wishes of our friends in Algeria.

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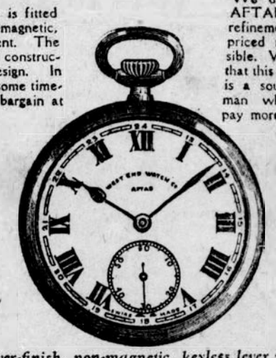

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At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

"A FANATIC WHO THREATENS THE EMPIRE."

A. G. G's Crusade Against Mahatmaji.

The storm--cone is hoisted in India and dirty weather is ahead. With the proposal to stiffen the cotton duties I shall not deal here.

It is another heavy blow to Lancashire industry which that much-stricken trade can ill afford to bear; but the matter is in the hands of the Indian Legislature, and nothing that can be urged here will influence the result.

It is otherwise the campaign of civil disobedience which is being launched by Mr. Gandhi. This strikes at the foundations of British rule in India.

If it succeeds, then we may roll up the map of India so far as this country is concerned.

If it is not to succeed, then the challenge of Mr. Gandhi must be taken up with a firm hand and replied to with wise and decisive action.

It may help us to gather what is at stake, if we understand Gandhi, for the problem of India is largely the problem of the Mahatma.

Opinions differ as to whether Gandhi is wholly a saint and mystic, or merely something of a saint and a good deal of a politician

HATES OUR LIFE.

Whichever view is right—and for myself I have never doubted his sincerity—he is unquestionably the most powerful man in India. He is powerful in virtue of an idea.

Since the days when I knew him as a frail young Indian law-student in London he has been consumed with two motives—the passion for the religious life and the hatred of Western civilisation.

He hates modern materialism as the enemy of the spiritual life, and dreams of the salvation of India through the primitive hand-loom and spindle.

Out of this idea has grown his twin policy of Swadeshi and Swaraj—the cultivation of home industries and the accomplishment of home rule.

With the one he aims at sweeping out the products of Lancashire, both cotton goods and the machinery for making cotton goods, for he hates the materialism of Bombay as much as the materialism of Blackburn.

With the other he hopes to sweep British administration out of the country and establish Indian home rule on a basis of self-governing and self-sufficing village communities.

NO TAXES.

The community is to be mobilised against the Government. Taxes are not to be paid, Indians are to refuse to have anything to do with the administration.

This is not the first time that Mr. Gandhi has organised rebellion on these "pacifist" lines. He tried his hand at it eight years ago, and found that pacifism and rebellion do not go together.

He had unloosed all the criminal instincts of the mob, and a reign of terror culminated in the massacre of twenty-one policemen and village watchmen at Chauri Chaura.

Then Gandhi, stricken with terror, disappeared to his sanctuary and fasted till he was nearly dead, and felt he had washed out the infamy of which he was the true author.

Now, in spite of that lesson, he has embarked on a still more dangerous crusade, which may well plunge India in bloodshed and ruin.

What is our duty in the face of this menace and this challenge?

The idea of surrender to Gandhi must be dismissed. It would be the greatest calamity to India that the mind of man can conceive.

Just think of what India is: a country as vast as Europe, more populous than Europe, speaking as many languages or dialects as Europe, broken up into violent racial antagnisms and still more violent religious antagonisms.

INDIA'S DEATHBLOW.

This chaotic mass of humanity is held together by only one bond—an administrative system that secures law, justice and good government to all, backed up with military protection against invasion from without.

If that bond were broken, India would collapse into its elements. It would become a welter of war and famine and disruption.

Hindu and Muslim would be engaged in a death-grapple for mastery, and at Ahmedabad Gandhi would be fasting and praying and wringing his hands over the mighty wreck that his crazy agitation had brought to pass.

This is not my vision of the consequences. It is the vision of every instructed Indian statesman I have known, from Gokhale, the greatest of all modern Indians, downwards.

Not one of them, in his widest moments, has dreamed of the possibility of the complete withdrawal of Britain from India except in some distant future.

None but a fanatic, living in a dream-world of his own, entirely out of touch with realities, could advance such an idea as practical politics.

Gandhi is such a fanatic, and the fact that his astonishing reputation as a holy man has captured the imagination of millions of his co-religionists, and that behind his well-meaning folly all the most reckless and inflammable elements in Indian life are mobilising, make him the most formidable problem that confronts British statesmanship.

In the face of that problem we have two duties to perform. The first is to deal with the rebellion firmly and justly. If we are not going to quit India—and we are not going to quit India—then we must govern India.

We must maintain respect for the law, and if Gandhi runs amok we must hold him responsible for the consequences of his action.

He cannot be allowed to preach rebellion, and then, when rebellion issues in violence and blood-shed, be permitted to disavow all responsibility in fasting and prayer.

"He has done this once. He must not play the trick a second time.

But firmness in dealing with Gandhi and his rebels must be accompanied by courage in meeting the legitimate claim of India. In so far as the badge of servitude worn by that great country can be removed, it must be removed, and removed quickly.

We have declared that the goal of our policy there is self-government—the same self-government that has preserved the Dominions within the pale of the British Commonwealth.

That goal cannot be reached in the case of India so easily as it has been reached, say, in the case of Australia. The vastness and complexity of India make the problem infinitely more difficult.

DANGEROUS DELAY.

But if we dare not hurry, neither dare we delay. The time has come for a great step forward on the path.

The report of the Simon Commission, which should prescribe that step, is long overdue. Let it be speeded up. Let it, at all costs, be an unanimous report.

Armed with that report, let the Government lose no time in summoning all that is most representative of India to London to hammer out an agreed policy.

If that policy is generous within the utmost limits of safety, all that is best in India will rally to it, and Gandhi and his rebellion will trouble us no more.—"John Bull."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

March 31

Sydney Maru, Nakayama, Karachi

Cedan Bank, Murkise, Durban

DEPARTURES

April 1.

City of Curlisle, Mordue, Calcutta

LOADING

March 31

Steamer Karoa for Durban

Steamer Sado Maru for Kobe

S S Sydney Maru:—The M B K steamer Sydney Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Cedan Bank:—The T M Company's steamer Cedan Bank, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S City of Carlisle:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer City of Carlisle, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Mar. 31

S S City of Carlisle F F Campbell and Co from New York:—48 cases leather scrap; 20 cases gas mantle; 20 cases cells; 431 tires; 75 cases wheat flakes; 70 cases condiments; 76 cases paper; 57 cases soaps; 403 cases cloves, 194 cases batteries; 35 cases turpentine; 40 cases edible oil; 171 cases paint; 457 cases dyes; 359 cases chemicals; 20 cases jelly; 420 cases lub. grease; 5613 cases lub. oil; 180 bags oats; 2184 bags starch; 50 bags corn flour; 76 bags fruits; 86 cases lamps; 54 cases stoves; 73 cases motor cars; 97 cases machinery; 133 cases globes; 50 cases springs; 346 cases alum ware; 151 cases cotton goods; 361 cases medicine; 383 cases auto parts; 400 bales newspaper; 4485 bundles pipes; 247 bales paraffine scale.

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 31

S S Ranchi for London:—112 cwts chutney F Nowroji; 2000 cwts linseed Steel Bros; 19 bales animal skin M M and Co; 5 bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd; 18 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai; 21 bales animal skin A Abdulla and Co; 54 bales animal skin L Hasan; 18 bales animal skin M Nissim; 13 bales animal skin J Trading Co; 4 bales animal skin A R Habibullah; 200 bales hemp M Nissim; 17 bales woollen carpets M M and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets F Ismail; 14 bales woollen carpets H A Amir; 5 bales woollen carpets D Lavy; 4 bales wool raw H R Rehmanbhai; 12 cases bristles 1 case cotton prints Cox and Kings Ltd.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

SECOND BATCH GETS READY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 30.

Scarcely has the first batch of Satyagrahis gone about 80 miles from Poona, when the second is leaving Poona to-morrow, the most auspicious day according to the Hindu religion. The first batch was recruited from the students of the Chinchwad school. The second is formed out of the students of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya. The following are the names of them i:—

1. Principal R. V. Rabade.
2. S. K. Bhave.
3. P. R. Godbole
4. C. G. Kashikar
5. V. R. Deshmukh.
6. N. A. Sohani.
7. J. N. Sathe.
8. N V. Desai.
9. R. R. Mhatre.
10. P. G Limaye.
11. P. P Kamerkar.

As Mr. K. P. Khadilkar gave blessings to the first, Mr. S. L. Deo is going to give the second in the evening in the Shivaji Mandir. The first batch, according to its programme, reached Chinchwad and Vadgaon where the people of the villages entertained them heartily. The batch is proceeding by a fixed route. There is no doubt that the preparations for civil disobedience are briskly going on. The Committees appointed for the purpose are doing their best. But there is a secret feeling that the political elders do not seem to have thrown themselves heart and soul into this movement. For surely, it is said—and with much truth, the names of Messrs. Deo and Kelkar cannot command among Maharashtriyans as much respect as those of Messrs. Kelkar, Bhopatkar, Gokhale of Poona and Rajade and Shet Gulabchand of Shirpur, or Mr. R. N. Mandlik and many, many others will command. The movement has roused a new spirit in Maharashtra and it is certain that it will gain tenfold in strength if the leaders who carry immense influence with the people fall into the movement without reservations. After Mr. Kelkar's return from Delhi, the movement may perhaps receive a fresh access of strength. However, at present, the organisers are leaving nothing undone. Mr. G. N. Kanitkar has transformed His house into the Deshsevashram for national workers to stay in and receive the necessary training. At Chinchwad also a camp is proposed to be opened soon. The morning tours of volunteers, the weekly processions, etc., are going on vigorously.

The results of the B. P. N. A. examination are published. In all 11 ladies have passed in Junior Nursing, Senior Nursing and Midwifery.

The results of the First Year Arts examination of the Fergusson College also have been published. Out of 411 students 244 have got through.

SATYAGRAH MOVEMENT & AHMEDABAD WORKERS.

Weekly Report Of The Textile Labour Association.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

In pursuance of its decision to join Gandhiji's Satyagraha Movement and to contribute to it by a vigorous campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth, total abstinence from liquor and recruitment of volunteers for civil disobedience, the Textile Labour Association has made arrangements for the conduct of the triple programme, and the work was taken up from the 17th instant. To propagate the ideas and the spirit of the movement, Shrimati Ansuyaben, Sjt. Shankarlal Banker and Lala Gulzarilal Nanda addressed meetings of work people in their localities, and in the mills. Meetings of the representatives and leaders of the various communities were also held. These meetings drew satisfactory attendance and evoked a fair response. About thirteen meetings had been held till Tuesday last through which Gandhiji's message was conveyed to about twenty thousand labourers. "Majur Sandesh" with 15,000 copies in each issue has been devoted almost entirely to this movement and special issues are being published. Bhajan Mandlies have been organized and one procession was taken through all labour localities. The work of the meetings is being followed up by house to house visits, and group meetings, as a result of which pledges for giving up drink and foreign cloth are being taken. Demand for Khaddar is increasing and every day sales are being made in mills and mohallas. Till Tuesday last Rs. 583 worth of Khadi had been sold. Recruitment of volunteers for Civil Disobedience has recently been set on foot, but emphasis is being laid on a full understanding of the principles and practice of the movement before enrolment. A batch of ten was admitted to the Vidyapith for training preparatory to active service. Till Tuesday, the 25th instant, 76 volunteers had been enrolled.

THE "I. D. M." & MR. WILSON

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One is really surprised to see the unconvincing criticisms hurled at Mahatma Gandhi in "Indian Daily Mail" by "The Scrutator." It is better that the paper should mind its own business. Mr. Wilson may be a good journalist but he should be a good editor. If such tactics of "I. D. M." will continue, a time will come when the reading public may boycott the paper because of the making the mountain of a molehill of a few relics of Gandhian march. It is acknowledged on all hands in the press, at home and abroad, that Mahatmaji is the real liberator of the Indian masses and the ready response to his clarion call is a proof of the same. Inspite of minor difference, the real aggrieved India has faith in Bapuji and his non-violent doctrines. Mr. Reginald Reynold's crushing rejoinder should open the eyes of the directorate of "Indian Daily Mail" and in future every effort should be made to criticise on an impartial basis. It is in the fitness of things that you and Mr. "J. D. J." have exposed the fallacies of "I. D. M." Mr. Natrajan's resignation itself will convince the nationalists and his explanation is very able and convincing. May your paper prosper.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. KAPASI.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 29.

Mar. close at s.7/8 1/8d. up 2-1/8d.

May close at s.7/9 5/8d. up 1-3/8d.

July close at s.7/10 7/8d. up 1-1/2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET

Mar. per bushel dol. 1.08-3/4 up 1-1/4.

May per bushel dol. 1.10-5/8 up 3/4.

July per bushel dol. 1.09 up 1-3/8.

PEACEFUL FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

Benares Politicul Conference Decision.

BENARES, March 29.

The Benares Political Conference commended its session at Gangapur, a village 12 miles from Benares. Mr. Mohanlal Saxenna, President elect of the Conference was given a hearty welcome outside Gangapur by a large gathering of villagers assembled from the surrounding villages.

The peasants Conference was also held in the same pandal. Mr. Sri Prakasa, Acharya Narendraprasad, Swami Sampurnanand, Bir Balsingh, Registrar of the Kashi Vidyapith and some professors of the Kashi Vidyapith were present.

The Benares Youth League was also sufficiently represented and the pandal was fully packed by delegates and spectators.

Sjt. Mohanlalji in his presidential address dealt on the present political situation and exhorted the audience to fight the non-violent war started by the nation for gaining Independence to a successful finish. He said it was our supreme duty to fight for Independence in a peaceful and non-violent manner and to win our cause we should not hesitate to sacrifice everything.

Great enthusiasm prevails among tht villagers regarding the breaking of Salt laws.—Free Press.

PUNJAB FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

—:o:—

Council Appointed.

LAHORE, March 31.

Maulana Abdul Qadir, Dr. Satyapal, Pandit K. Santanam, Sardar Tara Singh, Sardar Kharak Singh and Lala Chabildas have been elected members of the "War Council" for carrying out the Civil Disobedience programme in the Punjab.—A.P.

GANDHIJI REBUKES HIS FOLLOWERS.

—:o:—

OLPAD, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi has decided to do his usual spinning on the "Takli". Gandhiji began spinning on the "takli" at the meeting at Erthan last afternoon and continued it at last night's meeting at Bhatgam. It is learnt that expecting to find spinning wheels in the villages of Surat District, Mahatma Gandhi sent away the spinning wheels supplied by the Gujerat Vidyapith which were carried from village to village both in Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. There were not, however, sufficient spinning wheels available in the villages of Surat District. Spinning wheels were, therefore, brought from the Bardoli Workshop. Gandhiji felt that this was wrong and decided to spin on the "Takli".

SEARCHING OF THE HEART.

Gandhiji discovered laxity and little lapses among his volunteers and noticed extravagance on the part of workers who are in charge of the arrangements for the march through Surat District. He, therefore, devoted his speech last night at Bhatgam to the necessity of observing the strictest economy in conducting the campaign. If they professed to represent the millions of paupers in India, he said, they had no business to spend more than what was absolutely necessary and he added that he would be wholly unjustified in, writing the Viceroy for drawing a salary five thousand times the average income of an Indian if, at the end of the March it was found on examination of accounts that each volunteer cost fifty times the daily average income of an Indian. By bringing vegetables, fruits, milk etc., from Surat, by carting spinning wheels from Bardoli and by using huge incandescent lights daily, the expense per head might easily mount up to fifty times seven pice, which was the ascertained average income of an Indian.

NO FORCED LABOUR FOR MY MARCH.

Mahatma Gandhi also stated that he had noticed during night marches that labourers were made to carry on their heads heavy incandescent burners fixed to wooden stools. He said it was a spectacle impossible to see in the West. It ill behoved those complained of "begar" to resort to what was after all "begar" in connection with the work for independence. If, however, it was necessary to carry the cumbrous burners, which Mahatma Gandhi thought it was not, they should be carried by volunteers like the Chairman of the meeting and not by paid labourers.

WILL FIGHT SINGLY.

Concluding, Gandhiji said that if they could not mend their ways, there could not be Swaraj. For himself, he had burnt his boats, and there was no return to the Ashram. Even if he was deserted by everybody, he would fight singly.

Turning to women, he said: "I do not deserve the money you give with such implicit faith. I am one of the wretched men described in the verses just sung. You should shun me."—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

—:o:—

Accused Gets 5 Years.

Before Mr. Justice Murphy and a common Jury Sowlia Parli? was placed charged with attempt to murder under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore Barrister-at-Law appeared for the prosecution. The accused was unrepresented.

The facts of the case are as follows:—The complainant a Maratha woman named Walloobai, who resided with her daughter named Radhabai, within the Station District of Boregaon at Satara, had her daughter married to the above-named accused Sowla Parli? The girl stayed with her parents for 5 or 6 years after marriage. Thereafter she came to stay with her husband at Bombay 4 or 5 months ago, at Raghu Kamati's Chawl, Kumbharwada. Walloobai also came to see her daughter Radhabai, to Bombay and stayed at the accused's place. Walloobai expressed the desire to take away her daughter to her native village as she was in the family way. The accused did not like this idea. One night as they were sleeping in the room, Walloobai felt a sensation that some one was removing her sari; then she felt another sensation that the accused was running a pen-knife upon her throat. She raised cries upon this. Radhabai went out for help. The other co-tenants came there with a lamp, and tried to give help. Meanwhile the accused ran away and disposed of the knife. The accused was arrested next day at noon by a police constable who was informed about him. The accused then refused to make a statement in the Court before the Jury.

After the prosecuting Counsel had finished his speech His Lordship gave his final charge to the Jury. The Jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty and His Lordship sentenced the accused to 5 years rigorous imprisonment.

SIXTH OF APRIL.

A Chapter In Freedom's History.

(From Our Special Representative)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 29.

"We have started a non-violent war; our cause is just; truth is our weapon; and God is with us". With this fourfold conviction, Mahatma Gandhi has commenced his historic march on to India's freedom. Whatever the enemies of liberty, the sceptics and the habitual fault-finders might say about the prospects of the movement which has now come into full swing, for Gandhiji himself and his first batch of trusted followers the campaign they have started is a question of life and death. Time and again Mahatmaji has made it abundantly clear that the present battle is to be fought to the finish whatever might be the consequences. He has taken a solemn vow on the sands of the Sabarmati that he will not return to the Ashram unless his object has been completely achieved. He has stepped into the field of battle with a determination to die for country's liberty. At his instance the volunteers of his batch have bidden good-bye to their homes, relatives and friends. They are out to make India free or to die in the attempt. As Gandhiji has said in one of his memorable utterances, these pioneers of Indian freedom have already burnt their boats. They have to win or perish like so many moths in the fire. While thus to Gandhiji and his chosen volunteers their course of action is quite clear all eyes are now directed to the sixth of April when India will be called upon to open the first chapter of her freedom.

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

The simplest of world politicians, Gandhiji, alone knows how to make his political movements supremely sensational. It is not even two months that he evolved a formula of launching a country-wide attack against Government on the issue of salt monopoly. When the subject was first mooted it was pooh-poohed and jeered at. Some critics went to the length of saying that civil disobedience on the issue of salt tax was as impracticable as it was nonsensical. There was no end of arguments as to the means and methods by which the Salt duty was collected and all that sort of thing. And yet, in spite of all these jeerings and halucinations, the salt tax campaign has come before the public as a grim reality and not an impracticable doctrine. No political movement in the World during living memory has been half as sensational as the present non-violent movement of Mahatma Gandhi. Even people in far-off countries are watching the progress of this movement with great eagerness. A little old man of sixty-one years walking on foot with a stick in his hand for support and being followed by thousands of men, women and children ready to die at his bidding—this is a wonderful phenomenon the like of which the World has rarely witnessed. This is a spectacle that appeals to every heart that throbs. An incorrigible cynic remarked to me the other day that Government could not have inflicted a more severe punishment on Mahatma Gandhi than to make him walk ten miles a day and yet this cynic and others of his mode of thinking must have been by now convinced that so simple a thing as walking of this little old man has amazed the entire world. It has bewildered the mighty Government and baffled their plans. Oh, how much would they pay if only this little old man ceases to walk! Gandhiji has not walked more than 125 miles between his Ashram and Broach and yet what a gigantic movement he has built up. He has addressed only 25 meetings of villagers so far and yet how many hearts he has captivated. He has kindled a new fire in the hearts of millions of people—a fire that will consume everything before it. Upwards of four hundred village Patels, Matdars, Talatis and Ravanias—all those that count in the village administration—have stepped into the ditch at the very first bidding of this great General. One has only to wait to see how many more will follow. Gujarat to-day is burning with the fire of patriotism.

NOT A GAME BUT RELIGION.

With Gandhiji, politics is not a game but a religion. Had it not been so he could have never evoked that phenomenal response in the hearts of millions of simple and untutored villagers of Gujarat. These villagers can scarcely understand the political significance of the great march he has undertaken. They understand their religion which Gandhiji has taught them and that is to become masters of their own homes. Indeed, politics had never before been raised to such a high pedestal as Gandhiji has done. He has made politics and religion almost indistinguishable.

In my last dispatch I have remarked that civil disobedience is in practice at present in Gujarat I shall substantiate that remark by giving one or two illustrations. Only the other day I heard a story which I subsequently got corroborated how Government officials are being treated in villages of Gujarat. A Taluka magistrate had been to a village in the course of his periodical itinerary. As usual he expected that the village officials would come to his camp to dance attendance on him. To his surprise and utter dismay nobody turned up as these officials had made up their minds to resign as soon as Mahatma Gandhi visited their village. Fuming and fretting with anger the humiliated magistrate sent for the Patel only to know that the Patel had no business any longer with Government. All this was done in perfect non-violence and the pity of it was that the Magistrate had to make an unceremonious departure from the village. Yet another story is told of a taxi-driver of Borsad who was compelled to drive Sardar Vallabhbhai to Ahmedabad after his arrest. This driver would have given anything to save himself from the humiliation of doing an act against which his conscience revolted. He could not refuse to obey the police orders but all the while he was planning within himself how to get out of the task which he had every reason to detest. Thanks to the freaks of the modern machinery, the car had to be repaired half a dozen times before it reached Nadiad, a distance of less than 25 miles. I cannot say whether nature helped him or he helped the nature. Those with eyes to see and a sense to understand need no more be convinced of the efficacy of the weapon of non-violence which Gandhiji has chosen for his warfare.

WHAT GOVERNMENT WILL DO.

Wherever Gandhiji goes the response has been so spontaneous and voluminous that I shall not be surprised if Gujarat alone puts 50,000 volunteers in the field. Everybody is eagerly waiting for the word of command that will most probably be released on the memorable 6th of April. The Government activities so far have been encouraging all manner of speculation as to what will happen after Gandhiji reaches Dandi, the field of action. This is a village having miles of sea coast capable or producing any amount of salt. Here salt is deposited by nature. What Gandhiji and his army will do is to remove this nature's salt from the pits. Looking to the preparations that are going on at Dandi at present it is pretty certain that Gandhiji will be allowed to reach his destination unmolested. The question is what will they do thereafter? At present Government officials who have been specially deputed, are making efforts to level the land, thus preventing natural deposit of salt. The idea at the back of this wonderful trick seems to be that Gandhiji should not get any salt to remove. Poor Government! Even nature is against them in this struggle.

In the absence of previous arrest, Government will have to resort to any of the following three methods. The most obvious of these seems to be that he will be allowed to commit breach of law and will then be arrested. The second method will probably be that his entry to the pans will be barred by raising a police cordon. The third method is likely to be that he will be allowed to manufacture salt but will be prevented from letting it out. In either case Gandhiji will force the hands of Government to arrest him unless Government see their way to bring about conciliation and not to force the issue. Whatever might be the course of events this sixth of April will be a land-mark in the history of India's freedom.

INDAPUR MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED.

—:o:—

Government Resolution No 883 dated March 25, says:

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), the Government of Bombay, after due enquiry, have directed that the period of supersession of the Indapur Municipality up to 1st April 1930 sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 883, dated the 6th August, 1928, should be extended up to 31st March 1931.

The Commissioner will be requested to report before 1st April 1931 whether the period of supersession should be extended again or if the Municipality should be abolished or re-established.

THE MEDICAL REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Fifth year commenced from January, 1930.

It numbers amongst its contributors able writers and acknowledged authorities. Its tone is bright, fearless and strictly impartial. It belongs to no clique or party, and to the CITY as well as the VILLAGE PRACTITIONER it is of equal interest.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1930.

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"Join The Fight For Freedom."

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY WOMEN.

No Glory Greater Than Suffering And Death In Cause Of One's Country.

"Remember there is no glory greater than suffering and death caused in the service of one's country. For your country's sake do not come in the way of your children joining the great fight for independence." This was in effect the message delivered by several speakers at a largely attended public meeting of the women of Bombay held in the Jinnah Hall on Monday afternoon under the auspices of the Rastriya Stree Sabha.

Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, the principal speaker, said that traditionally the women of India had always participated in the struggle for the emancipation of the country. He cited various examples including that of Rani of Jhansi who had made tremendous sacrifice in the cause of the country.

"NOT A POLITICAL FIGHT."

Referring to Mahatma's non-violent struggle he said, it was not so much a political fight as it was a great moral battle for equality. Mahatmaji was on the right path and if the people followed him implicitly he had no doubt they would be marching towards the goal of Swaraj.

EMULATE EXAMPLE OF MARATHA WOMEN OF YORE.

Kaka Kalelkar, Principal of the Gujerat Vidyapith, appealed to the women not to come in the way of their children joining the fight for independence. He had travelled throughout India and was struck by the considerable advancement of women in the field of social and political reform. He recalled the tradition of Maratha ladies who voluntarily sent their sons to fight their enemies and blessed them with the words "If you come back, come victorious; otherwise die in the service of the country." That was the spirit he asked Maratha and Gujerati women to emulate.

Maulana Moyuddin Kasuri in an eloquent speech asked women to dispel from their minds that they were not capable of serving the country. He asked women to come forward and take their proper share in the present fight. He laid stress on the great work women could do by popularising khaddar.

CARRY GOSPEL OF KHADDAR.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, who presided, wound up the proceedings in a brief speech. She exhorted every lady to wear khaddar habitually and spread the message of the Congress.

Several Congress Members were enrolled at the meeting.

CONGRESS MESSAGES CENSORED.

(Continued from page 1.)

gress Committee will give its final sanction on the 5th.—Free Press.

SEVA DAL ACTIVITIES IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

Hawk Khaddar On Martyrs' Day.

LAHORE, Mar. 31.

The monthly flag hoisting ceremony was performed yesterday by the Local Hindustani Seva Dal in the presence of a very large number of people.

Sjt. Purushotamdas Tandon who hoisted the flag. In a short speech he exhorted the people to prepare for the coming struggle.

The volunteers of the Dal went out in the city hawking khaddar in the afternoon and sold khaddar worth about Rs. 150 within 3 hours.

A huge procession was organised by the Dal in celebration of the All India Martyrs Day which after passing through the city terminated outside Mori Gate where a public meeting was held.—Free Press.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD. "ENLISTS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE."

—:o:—

Appointed Dictator For Bihar.

(CENSORED)

PATNA, March 31.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held here on Sunday at which preparations for Civil Disobedience were discussed. The President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Babu Rajendra Prasad, was given the sole power to take necessary steps and to issue necessary orders for the conduct of this campaign.

It was also decided to start Satyagraha in two places one in Champaran and another in Saran as soon as the signal is given. Sixty-one members of the Provincial Congress Committee, including prominent Congressmen and President Babu Rajendra Prasad, signed the Volunteer's Pledge that day.—Free Press.

KARNATAK SATYAGRAHIS READY FOR STRUGGLE.

HUBLI, March 31.

The Karnatak Satyagraha Committee yesterday decided disobeying Salt Laws, and the places chosen for it are Akola and Karwar. The Volunteers will, it is stated, march from Hubli on April 6. Twenty-three volunteers will leave Hubli via Kalghatgi and Yellapur on the 13th instant. Simultaneously an equal number leave for Hubli from Belgaum, which will constitute the second batch.

The members of Satyagraha Committee proceed to-day to investigate and arrange for starting of Satyagraha.—Free Press.

THE 'HADIS' AND SALT TAX

—:o:—

Appeal To Muslims To Join Campaign.

PESHAWAR, March 28.

Syed Lal Badshah, ex-president of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee as well as of the Khilafat Committee, Peshawar, in the course of an appeal to his co-religionists says that in the 'Hadis', it is ordained that there should be no tax upon air, fire and salt. This makes it incumbent upon them as Muslims to join Mahatmaji's present campaign of civil disobedience heart and soul to get the Salt Act repealed altogether.

He further says: "I am sorry to observe that in spite of our great respect for Maulana Shaukat Ali, we do not share his views that the present campaign of civil disobedience started by Mahatmaji will prove detrimental to the cause of Muslims." He says that the time has come for Muslims to fall into line with other communities in the present struggle to achieve complete independence, so as to deserve respect in this country as well as in other foreign countries.

Continuing he says: "As all our Frontier brethren know, our province is the only unfortunate province in India which is still being governed under the old primitive obnoxious repressive laws which are quite an anachronism to the spirit of self-determination which pervades the atmosphere of the present 20th century. The very existence of these laws in our province is humiliating to us and affords us the stronger reason to launch civil disobedience to get them repealed so as to be able to breathe a freer atmosphere and to stand shoulder to shoulder with other provinces during the country's present struggle for complete independence".—Free Press.

Millowners On Pilgrimage To See Gandhiji.

SURAT, March 31.

The Millowners of Ahmedabad are coming here to-morrow by a special train to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Nahas Pasha For "Loyal" Understanding.

HENDERSON OPTIMISTIC.

LONDON, March 31.

Mr. Henderson opening the Anglo-Egyptian Conference at Foreign Office, to-day, on behalf of the Government welcomed the delegates and said they were met to seal by treaty a friendship between two peoples whose interests were identical in many respects. He refused to contemplate the possibility of a failure. He declared that Egypt should be enabled as free and independent sovereign state to play her part in the comity of nations befitting her ancient greatness and modern progress.

"LOYAL UNDERSTANDING".

Mr. Nahas Pasha replying said that the past failures of negotiations had not discouraged them in their determination to reach loyal understanding with Britain. They were convinced that their task would be successfully achieved. It was natural for Britain, "mother of liberty" joyfully to greet the entry of Egypt, the "mother of all civilisation", into the League of Nations.

The Conference then sat privately.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Negotiations Open To-day.

LONDON, March 31.

The Anglo-Egyptian negotiations will be formally and publicly opened in the Locarno room at the Foreign Office to-morrow morning when speeches will be made by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, and the Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha.

After this session, it is probable that negotiations will develop into an expert examination of existing draft treaty. That draft embodying proposals for a lasting and honourable settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian question, was drawn up in agreement by Mr. Henderson and Mahmoud Pasha and published last August.—B. O. W.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Five-Power Agreement Heading For Rocks.

LONDON, March 31.

Whilst newspapers generally agree that Naval Conference has reached deadlock, the "Daily News" declares that there has been marked rapprochement between British and French views. "If it can be carried a little further sensible reduction of French tonnage figures may be anticipated with some confidence If it cannot, the Conference, so far as the Five-Power understanding goes, will fail."—Reuter.

MEERUT CASE.

—:o:—

Medical Student Under "Fire."

SAYS HE KNOWS A BIT OF IMPERIALISM.

MEERUT, March 31.

Some interesting questions on the political views of Habibar Rahaman, a search witness, who is a medical student in Calcutta, was asked in the Meerut case to-day.

"Are you a member of the Indian National Congress, the Khilafat Committee or the Muslim League?"

"I have never been a member of the Congress or the Muslim League."

"Have you ever read the word imperialism in newspapers?"

Yes. I understand a bit.

"Do you know India is a dependent country?"

Yes.

Have you heard that India wants complete independence"—Yes.

"You have also heard some people want Dominion Status?"—Yes

Mr. Upendranath Pal, Police Officer, Calcutta, examined by Mr. Mister, Crown Counsel, deposed that he searched Spratt's room and found a mass of documents which Mr. Mitter explained to the Court.

Referring to Spratt's article, Mr. Mitter pointed out that Spratt had no delusion about the meaning of independence because he had defined that complete independence meant revolution and Dominion Status meant peaceful evolution—A. P.

KINCHINJUNGA EXPEDITION.

—:o:—

To Attempt From Nepal.

DARJEELING, March 31.

The Kinchinjunga Expedition has been permitted by the Maharaja of Nepal, says Reuter, to attempt the peak from Nepal. The Governor of Ellam has also been instructed by the Maharaja to assist the Expedition and provide an armed escort to the expedition.—Free Press.

FRENCH ARMY DEFEATED.

—:o:—

Rugby Match In Paris.

RUGBY, March 31.

In a Rugby match in Paris today, the British Army beat the French Army by five points to nil.—B. O. W.

PALESTINE DELEGATION IN LONDON.

—:o:—

RUGBY, March 31.

The Palestine Arab Delegation reached London to-night. It is headed by Musa Kazim Pasha and includes also the Grand Mufti and Mayor of Jerusalem. It will see Lord Passfield early in the coming week.—B. O. W.

NO BULLYING BY G. M. C. WILL BE TOLERATED.

Public Meeting Of Bombay Medical Practitioners.

A meeting of Medical Profession of Bomby will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street on Saturday (5th April) at 8 p. m. to protest against the recent decision of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and North Ireland withdrawing recognition of Medical degrees of the Indian Universities.

Members of the Profession are requested to attend this meeting, particularly as it is a question of vital importance.

Sir Nusserwanji Chowksey Kt., C. I. E., M. D., F. C. P. S., L. M. and S., will preside

P. P. Katrak.
Jivraj Mehta.
Pranjivan M. Mehta
M. V. Mehta.
Sorab Popat.
N. A. Purandare
V. G. Rele.
D. N. Sahar.
K. N. Sahnar.
Shivdas Paramanandas
B. A. Shete.
M. B. Thakore.
S. K. Vaidya
others.

C. R. Athavle
K. J. J. Cursetji.
R. N. Cooper.
D. H. Dudha.
K. K. Dadachanji.
G. V. Deshmukh.
N. J. Dodhi.
R. F. Doctor.
H. D'Sa.
D. M. Agrat.
S. B. Gadgil.
M. D. Joshi.
M. D. D. Gudar.
B. G. Vad. G. B. Vachha and

Sorab Popat.
R. C. Lam.
Hon. Secretaries.

INDEPENDENCE PARTY IN PALESTINE.

—:o:—

Favours Far-Reaching Changes.

A message from Jerusalem says that a new party has been formed in Jerusalem called the Independence Party. Among the founders of the Party are Amir Abdul Hadi, Mughnim Effendi Mughnim, Umar Effendi as Salih, Akram Effendi Zaitar and others. The party will shortly publish its programme which is expected to compromise the following items:—

(1) Demand for the independence of Palestine under the Arabian Unity.

(2) Non-recognition of the Mandatory regime and the Balfour Declaration.

(3) Introduction of a Representative National Government in Palestine.

(4) Realization of such of these items as are possible to be realized, and demand for the rest.

(5) The founders of the party say that the new party will support the Palestine Deputation subject to the principles of policy announced.—"Muslim Outlook."

OPEN TEMPLE DOORS!

—:o:—

To Untouchables—Sat Hindus.

Mr. B. G. Deorukhker, Hon. Secretary, Untouchability Removal League makes the following appeal to Social Reformers:—

You are by now aware of the struggle of the Untouchables of Bombay to secure entrance into the Hindu Temples for Darshan. Untouchability is the greatest stumbling block in the way of social liberty. It widens the gulf of prejudice, hatred and unpatriotic sight that has been lying since long between the Touchables and Untouchables.

The present critical situation demands that the Social Reformers of Hinduism ought to gird up their loins to bridge this gulf for preparing the passage for the march of the whole mass of India towards the goal of Swaraj. The Social Reformers who are now bent on breaking down the priestcraft that cannot stand the reason should now thank their providence for getting a wide field of action in helping the Untouchable brothers and sisters to get entrance into the Temples. The followers of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Congressman and the Youth Leaguers ought to give a bold stand to the opposition of orthodoxy that has been deteriorating social religious and national powers of India.

Sympathisers of the Depressed and oppressed classes. I appeal to you in the name of MOTHER INDIA to muster strong under the flag of Untouchacles to help them to secure entrance into the Hindu Temples and thus wipe off the heinous blot of Untouchability from the surface of the sacred soil of India.

I am going to move round with my friends, volunteers and sympathisers on the Ram Navami Day (7th April 1930) visiting Atmarambuwa's Ram Mandir Zaubas Ram Mandir Mumba Devi Madhav Bagh Temple, Bhuleswar Temple, Round Temple etc.

CONGRESS MESS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Appeal To Grain Dealers.

The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is addressing the following letter to the Grain Dealers of Bombay:—

With the approach of the National Week and date for launching of Satyagraha in this City, the need for systematic, organised and sustained work has become greater than ever before. The Congress Workers and Volunteers are hard put to the task. It has became almost impossible for them to snatch away even a few hours for their meals, sleep and other personal necessaries. In fact a number of them have neglected their homes and are engaged in continuous work either in the Congress Office or on propaganda rounds or both. It has become essential that some sort of boarding arrangements should be made for them in the Congress House. The Satyagraha Committee has decided to open a Mess for such workers and Volunteers. The Committee, in the circumstances, seeks the co-operation of the Grain Merchants of Bombay in the matter. It is confidently expected that the generous Grain dealers will help the Committee in all ways so that the drain on the lean purse of the Congress Committee may be avoided.

STOP PRESS.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR CONGRESS "OFFENSIVE".

Notice Posted On Salt Pans In Bombay.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee).

After the successful session of the Vile Parle Satyagrha Conference, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. K. F. Nariman accompanied by Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai and some other members of the Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on their return journey to Bombay surveyed the Vadala Salt fields and pans. They also visited the Antope Hill area.

We give below a notice that was posted at the entrance gate to the Vadala and Antope Hills Salt fields and pans for the edification of the public:

NOTICE.

In view of the threat of mass civil disobedience against the salt works and to evade payment of salt duty in this Presidency the following note is issued for the information of the public:

Firstly: Salt works whether salt is manufactured in this Presidency whether they be Government owned or privately owned are not places to which there is general right of access except by persons having lawful and legitimate business there. All regular salt works are guarded by sentries whose duty it is to prevent the entrance of persons about to commit breaches of salt law.

Secondly: All salt which is not paid duty becomes contraband salt when it is unlawfully removed and an offence under the Bombay Salt tax 1890 takes place whenever any person removes it or possesses it and is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or with both. This applies to all salt in natural formations as well as to salt under regularly maintained salt works.

Thirdly: Any person who has in respect of salt evaded payment of duty becomes guilty of an offence under the Indian Salt Act 1882. Under this Act all persons who abet the commitment of such an offence by instigation, propaganda or otherwise are similarly guilty of the offence which is punishable by a fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with a imprisonment which may extend to six months or with both.

Fourthly: All owners and lessees of salt works are bound to see that the provisions of the salt laws are not violated in their salt works. If they fail not only are they liable themselves to be prosecuted with breaches of the salt law but their salt works may be closed down and they may lose their livelihood.

Fifthly: Most of the natural salt which forms in Gujarat and along the coast of the Bombay Presidency is unfit for human consumption and is regularly destroyed by the officers of the salt department. If such salt is used it is likely to cause ill-health to the users.

H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Salt Revenue.
New Custom House,
Bombay,
3rd March, 1930.

Notice on the right hand side.

Private road trespassers will be prosecuted.

Notice on the left hand side.

No admission except for legitimate and lawful manufacture and removal of salt.

Rules prescribed for entering and leaving salt works of Dadar Taluka for purposes of legitimate and lawful manufacture of salt.

No. 78-2.

Thana, 6th March, 1930.

ORDER.

The undermentioned rules are prescribed for entering and leaving salt works in Dadar Taluka under rule 16 of the Bombay Salt rules, 1918.

I. Via the salt pans road along the Sarkarkun's office to Raoli and other salt works.

II. Via the salt pans road along the foot of Antop Hill to Chowki No. 2 and onwards along the roads to Madhla Antop salt works, etc.

III. Along the main road running from Sewree into Korbao.

MANEKLAL L.
Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana.

"I HATE BRITISH SUPREMACY BUT I LOVE ENGLISHMEN.

"Mahomedans are with us. They are ready to join. Let not their name be blasphemed. Maulana Shaukat Ali is still a friend of mine. He will one day be convniced that mine is the right way. I cannot do even without Englishmen and that is why I sent an Englishman with my letter. I hate the British supremacy but I love Englishmen. I would break the Government but not the Englishmen. Let, then, the Government hang me or boil me alive. If I were Viceroy I would give Moslems and Parsis what they want. The Congress recognises no Hindus, Muslims or any community. It recognises one great nation of Indians."—

ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

Parmoor's Tribute To Lenders.

LONDON, March 31.

The Government last night gave a banquet to mark the success which attended the recently concluded Italian art exhibition which was visited by over half a million people.

Lord Parmoor expressed the deep gratitude of the Government and people of Britain primarily to the Italian Government and to all others who had made the Exhibition possible. It had brought together works of Italian art both from private and public sources from Italy and also from all parts of the world, and the museums of France, Germany, Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, the United States and Canada generously lent of their best. No less than fifteen different countries contributed.

The Italian Ambassador announced that His King and Government had conferred on Lady Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, the Golden Italian medal.—B. O. W.

Lahore.—Karnavir, the well-known weekly will be converted into an Urdu Daily from Baisaki, April 13th. It will espouse the Hindu nationalist cause.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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